

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.
All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HALLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10.00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5.00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 5.00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.,
by JOHN C. HENDON, 1 vol. Price 3.00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1.00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price 3.00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS' REPLEVIN BONDS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXECUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1.00 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS.

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

FRANKLIN

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

168 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE.

Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c.,

also and Printing Material of every Description.

STEREOTYPING.

Of all kinds: Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Joke, Wood Cuts, &c., &c.,

Brand and Pattern Letters of Various Styles.

ELECTROTYPING.

In all its Branches. R. ALLISON

December 30, 1859-1y. Superintendent.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART.

Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,

(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House),

Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned

respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort

and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures

in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he

thinks he can please those who may favor him

with their patronage.

AMPHOTYPES, MELANOTYPES, PHOTO-

GRAPHES, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all,

taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their

likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made. W. H. HARDIN.

PRATHER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND LADIES FURS.

429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 24, 1860-w&wly.

W. H. KEENE.....EDWARD HENSLER.

W. H. KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines, Li-

quors, Tobacco, and Cigars,

AND

All Kinds of Country Produce,

St. Clair and Wapping Sts., Frankfort.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and Sep-

tember. Interest charged after maturity.

BOURBON WHISKY.

A large stock of all ages, from new to seven

years old.

N. O. Sugar. Plantation Molasses.

Crushed Sugar. Golden Syrup.

Pulverized Sugar. Sugar House Molasses.

Leaf Sugar. Java and Rio Coffee.

Preserving Sugar. Mackerel and Herring.

Soap; Garden and Farm Seeds; Bacon; Candles;

Shoulders; Agricultural Implements; Lard

Oil; Ham; Sides; Coal Oil; Flour and

Meal; Crackers; Prime Lard; Wines;

Domestic Liquors; Sardines; Fine

Brands; Champagne; Ca-

tawba; Hoes; Shovels;

and Spades; Nails; Pickets; Pottery; Paint;

Oil; Varnish; White Lead; and Turpentine; Lime;

Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Our stock embraces every article usually kept

in the grocery business, which we offer to cash or

prompt time customers at such prices as will make

it their advantage to trade with us.

sep24 w&wly. W. H. KEENE & CO.

Cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, In-

fluenza, any Irritation or Soreness of

the Throat, Relief of the Hooping

Cough, &c., Consumption, Bronchitis,

Asthma, and Catarrh, Clear and give

strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a

Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that

which in the beginning would yield to a mild

remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demul-

cent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial

Irritation.

"That trouble in my Throat (for

which the "Troches" are a specific),

having made me often a mere whisper-

per." N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to Public

Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Great service rendered by these

"Troches." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

"Almost instant relief in the dis-

tressing labor of breathing peculiar

to Asthma." Dr. A. A. HAYS,

Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combina-

tion for Coughs, &c." Dr. B. F. BROWNE, Boston.

"Beneficial in Lung Disease." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for

Whooping Cough." Rev. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"Beneficial when compelled to

speak, suffering from Cold." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON,

St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness

and Irritation of the Throat, as they prevent

Hoarseness. From their past

effect, I think they will be of per-

manent advantage to me." Rev. E. BOWLER, A. M.,

President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE

CENTS A BOX. nov26 w&wly.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, and Vestings, of

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the CHARTER OAK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of

Hartford, Conn., to the Auditor of the State of

Kentucky, July 19, 1860.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the CHARTER

OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hart-

ford, Conn. The Company is located at said Hart-

ford, in the State of Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

The amount of the Capital Stock is two hundred

thousand dollars. The amount paid up is one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in the hands of

agents and other persons..... \$17,419 17

2. Real Estate unencumbered, Min-

neapolis, Minn..... 6,473 39

3. Bonds owned by the Company..... None.

Pickaway County, Ohio, Treasury

orders, due June 1, 1861..... 5,000 00

Loans to Mutual Members on Pol-

icies, with interest..... 277,252 16

Approved endorsed notes, by State

Compt., bearing interest..... 50,000 00

4. Debt due the Company secured

by Mortgage on Real Estate in

Conn., Mass., and New York..... 13,700 00

5. Debt otherwise secured (per est-

imate) adjusted and due..... 15,000 00

6. Loans on collateral secured by

Stock Endorsements, &c..... 19,991 14

Loans on collateral secured by

Endorsements..... 6,477 23

Dues on account from Agents in

transit (per estimate)..... 25,000 00

Personal property on hand..... 2,200 00

7. Debt for Premiums, with interest

at Bank, &c..... 17,702 23

8. All other securities as

1st. 1,798 shares Bank Stock, as

per vouchers accompanying..... 143,974 00

2d. Bills receivable, bearing in-

terest, &c..... \$1,211 00

3d. Accrued interest..... 10,000 00

Total Assets of Company..... \$665,700 87

LIABILITIES.

The amount of liabilities due or not

due to banks or other creditors..... None.

Loans adjusted and not due..... \$3,800 00

Losses unpaid..... None.

Losses in suspense, waiting for fur-

ther proof..... None.

All other claims against the Company..... None.

Total Liabilities..... \$3,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk

is \$10,000.

The Company has poured regulating the amount

to be insured in any one city, town, or village.

Loans are made on real estate, or on

any State or State, as security for losses

therein.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Hartford County, July 19th, 1860.

James C. Walkley, President, and Samuel H.

White, Secretary of the Charter Oak Life In-

surance Company, of Hartford, Conn., being severally

sworn, depose and say, that they are the above

described officers of said Insurance Company; that

assigned to me in any manner, related or im-

posed to the affairs of said Company; that the said In-

surance Company is the bona fide owner of at least

one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of actual

cash capital, invested in stocks and bonds, or

in mortgage on real estate, or on any other

approved securities; that the foregoing de-

scribed loans and investments were made solely

and exclusively for the benefit of said Company;

that the mortgages afore described have not been

assigned nor in any manner, related or im-

posed to said Company, according to their best knowl-

edge and belief.

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.

SAMUEL H. WHITE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 19th

day of July, 1860.

JEROME D. BROWN, Notary Public.

For the Commonwealth.

Early Recollections.

BY L. T.

In the year 182-, back of what was then

the town of C—, on the Bank Lick road,

there was one of those places called a gro-

cery—places where have been generated

more vice and crime than in any dozen sinks

of other names put together. A half dozen

or more men from the country had been

down to Cincinnati with a four horse wagon

load of produce to sell. Having disposed of

it, bought a few articles, and being on their

return home, they stopped in at the grocery

and took their drinks. About the time they

were coming out of the place, an old, excite-

able Dutchman, by the name of R—, was

passing by in company with two young men.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Letter from Hon. Arch. Dixon.

HENDERSON, Dec. 12, 1860.

To His Excellency, Gov. Magoffin:

DEAR SIR:—At the request of a large number of the people of Southern Kentucky, I take this method of urging upon you the importance of calling an extra session of the Legislature, at the earliest day practicable, to take into consideration the threatening political aspect of the country, and to consult together upon the proper position for Kentucky to assume in this important crisis. And in making known this request to you, I take occasion to give my own views upon the present attitude of public affairs.

From present indications it is clear that the slavery agitation is rapidly approaching its culminating point, and the settlement of this distracting question upon some principle that will be fair and just to the people of every section of this confederacy, is alike demanded by the people of all the States of the Union. The right of a State to secede from the Union is claimed by one section, and denied by another; the right of a State to nullify laws made by Congress is claimed by some of the people of the extreme North and the extreme South—and all, or any, of which rights, if carried into practical effect, puts an end to the existing government. For a government that cannot prevent its own dismemberment, or execute its own laws, ceases to have any binding force, or be of any value to those for whose benefit it was created. I suppose it will not be questioned, that if one State has a right to secede from the Union, another has, and that if Massachusetts, and other northern States, have the right to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, South Carolina and other southern States have the right to nullify the Revenue Laws passed by Congress. The right to nullify an act of Congress by State authority is claimed by Massachusetts and other northern States as a Constitutional means of crippling the slave institutions of the southern States. And the right of secession, as well as nullification, is claimed by South Carolina, and other southern States, as a measure of self-defense against northern aggression. All of this, in my judgment, whether done by northern or southern States, is wrong—and in effect, revolution. Admitting, however, these rights to be constitutional, and whether constitutional or not, they are about to be exercised, and to some extent have been already exercised by some of the northern States, the question arises, under this presentation of the case, what is the remedy for existing evils? What can be done to prevent the total destruction of the Government, and yet do justice to every section of the confederacy? Shall the Government march through the territories of an unoffending State to execute the Fugitive Slave Law? No one can doubt the constitutional right to do so, but who, in a time of excitement like this, will advocate the policy? For the two extremes of the country agree as to the constitutional right of the States to nullify such laws of Congress as they do not like, and of course would unite, however opposed in other things, in maintaining against the power of the Government this right. Shall the Government, if some or all of the southern States secede, force them at the point of the bayonet back into the Union? Can it be done, even if the Government desired to do so? The first drop of fraternal blood shed by Government troops, in an attempt to force a State back into the Union, after she has deliberately gone out of it, will be the signal for the arming of all the fierce spirits of the nation, and will cause from every hill top, from the centre to the circumference of this great country, to blaze in unextinguishable wrath the fires of civil war. And when the war is over, will the country be saved? Will the Constitution be saved? Will the Union be preserved? The future of our country is before us, but the gloom that hangs over it like a pall, who shall penetrate it? From the ruins of the noblest Government the world ever saw, will there be left statesmanship and skill sufficient to gather up and reconstruct its shattered and broken timbers? No State complains of the Government—no State has cause of complaint against the Government—they complain of each other; but is that a reason for destroying the Government, which was intended to protect, and does protect them all? When the ship is tossed upon the heaving billows, would it be wise in the crew to scuttle her as a means of safety? Or rather, would not wisdom suggest, if she has any weak points about her, that they should be strengthened? And not that she should be broken in pieces, that each man might seize on some floating timber to bear him over the whelming waves to the haven of safety? Alas, on what timbers shall the people of this country seize, when the noblest ship of State that ever carried the fortunes of a great and mighty nation shall sink beneath the stormy waves of faction and revolution? Should we not, each one of us, resolve to stand by the noble vessel, should we not continue to walk proudly her decks, and with the flag of our country waving over her, shout to each other in the pauses of the storm, and in the language of the immortal hero, "Don't give up the ship!"

Secession and nullification, what are they? and when carried into practical effect, can they accomplish any good, or remedy any evils? None whatever. *Incident in Scyllian and Ulysses Charybdis.* What then shall be done in this hour of darkness and peril to our country? That the southern States have just cause of complaint against some of the people of the northern States, cannot be denied. The election of a President upon a principle purely sectional, and hostile to the institutions of another section, was a wrong and an insult, but this was done, not by a majority of the people, but by a minority, according to the forms of the Constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the people of the United States denounce the act as an outrage and renege it as a wrong, and the President so elected must come into office not as a powerful object of pity, and not of fear, but as a powerless without the aid and assistance of those who opposed his election and the principles on which it was accomplished. Other wrongs have been done, but there is no mode of redressing them, but by the destruction of the Government? Shall we not at least be prudent, and say rash, in whatever we may do at this critical period? Might not we, who are of the slave States, as consult together in a spirit of moderation and with a patriotic and anxious desire to save the country? Might we not at least make an effort to agree as to what had best be done under the trying circumstances. And would it be asking too much of South Carolina, and other States, to pause and give time for reflection, before taking the fatal step that may toll the death knell of the Union? And should not the State of Louisiana, having within her borders the commercial port of the world, and the entire trade of the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, more particularly at this time pursue

a wise and conservative course? For much depends on her wisdom and forbearance in a satisfactory and equitable adjustment of our difficulties.

All the slave States have a common interest in protecting the institution of slavery, and ought not every State so interested to be consulted, before any one of them takes a step that may be productive in the end of ruin to the whole of them? And if after this all efforts should fail and the government at last has to be destroyed, had not the States better separate in peace, and by mutual agreement.

I have said that it would be bad—it would be a fatal policy on the part of the Government to attempt to coerce a State back into the Union after she had deliberately gone out of it. The States can only be kept together by mutual forbearance and a determination on the part of each to do justice to the others. For by coercion (to use the language of another) "what do we propose to ourselves? To convince? The sword never convinces; it subjects. Is it our purpose to subject, if we cannot convince, our fellow-citizens of South Carolina? But it is utterly at variance with the spirit of our Government to have, in our midst, subjects kept loyal by force. And if it were not, South Carolina, if she lack judgment, has spirit and too much courage to submit to the degradation. A political creed cannot, any more than a religious one, be thrust upon brave men by force.

In certain cases numbers suffice to confer consideration. When numbers combine for an unlawful object, the offense changes its character. That which, in six men, is robbery, becomes warfare in sixty thousand. The difference in rebellion and revolution lies chiefly in numbers. Had Washington struck for liberty and independence at the head of fifty followers only, and had he and his men been captured, they might, without outraging civilization, have been hanged as rebels. But with Washington at the head of fifty thousand the British Government felt constrained to regard their colonial prisoners as any other captives taken in war; and to allow them the mercy which, in such cases, the law of nations prescribes.

And thus it is when opposition is made to the authority of the United States. If it be by a handful of men, we may coerce them; it is fitting that we should. But what we can properly do in the case of thirty or thirty hundred, may assume the aspect of tyranny if we have to deal with three hundred thousand, provided they are united in sentiment and acting with unanimity. And the question is not whether they have sufficient cause for secession, but whether, in point of fact, they are united in the resolution to secede.

But he this as it may, that some of the States will secede, I have no doubt, nor do I doubt that the separation will be final, unless a reconciliation can be effected upon principles of fairness and equality to all the States.

And believing that no force can or ought to be used, to drive them back into the Union, it will for the moment be in such a state of case (for the Union will be virtually dissolved) each State will be at liberty to act for itself in making a new Constitution, or in entering into any agreement which self-preservation may demand, with any or all the rest of the States. And as the only cause of difficulty and alienation between the States has grown out of the difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern States, as to the true meaning and construction of the Federal Constitution on the subject of slave property; and believing that the Union of all the States under the Federal Constitution will be, as it has been, productive of countless and inappreciable blessings to all the people of the States, I propose, in case of secession, as a plan for bringing about a better understanding between them, and for restoring or preserving the Constitution and the Union, as the case may be, that a convention be called as speedily as possible of all the slaveholding States, to propose calling a convention of slaveholding States only, because they alone are aggrieved, and because they have been wronged by individual States, and not by the Government, and because when they agree as to what their wrongs are, the power to redress them is not in the Government, but in the States themselves that have committed the wrongs, and because I still have an abiding faith that there is left in the free States patriotism and liberality enough to do justice to their sister States, when fifteen of them in a body ask it at their hands.

I propose in the calling of such a convention that such of the States as may attempt shall adopt such amendments and explanations of the Constitution on the subject of slavery as may be satisfactory to the southern States. Second, that the Constitution so amended and explained, be presented to each of the States for its adoption or rejection of the amendments. That all States ratifying them shall be bound by them. The slave States of the Union, upon terms of equality with the free States, will not hesitate to adopt them; and the other slave States, if any there be, must, from the necessity of the case, sooner or later ratify them. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, will, from a common interest with the other States bordering on the great rivers Ohio and Mississippi, at once adopt them, while the great State of New York, ever alive to her own commercial and manufacturing interests, and knowing how much they would be promoted by an alliance with the Middle and Cotton States, would not be long, if not foremost, in giving in her adhesion to them. The rest of the States would in a short time follow, of course.

In making the above suggestions, I am advising the course adopted in the formation of the present Constitution; that instrument having been first agreed on in convention of all the thirteen States, and then submitted to each State for its separate ratification. There were at first many objections raised to it, but after some two years or more, all the States became united under it, and all the States will again become united (even if dissolution should unfortunately occur) under one government, on the plan I have here suggested. But in any event, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all the States, whether slave or free, bordering on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and their tributaries, will at once see how necessary and important to them it will be to form such a Union and live in harmony and peace under such a constitution. For such a Union with such guarantees in the Constitution, they will and must, sooner or later, form. But, if none of the States, should secede, still as a means of settling forever the slavery agitation, I am persuaded that although not conformable to the mode pointed out in the Constitution for its amendment, yet amendments so agreed to, would, in view of the necessity of preserving the Union, be acquiesced in by a majority of the people of every State. It is true that the mode of amendment would be by some extra-revolutionary, but then all the right of revolution, when the necessity for revolution exists. And amendments thus made by the peaceful and free consent of the people, would be as binding as if made after passing through rivers of blood, and over fields of slaughtered citizens. The ex-

planations and amendments to the Constitution which I would suggest, are as follows:

EXPLANATION.—That the right of property is not derived from the Federal Constitution, but exists independent of it; that the Federal Constitution was not made to destroy, but to protect the citizen, in the use and enjoyment of his property; that slaves, as held by the citizens of some of the States, are property, and as such entitled to all the protection, whether in the States where it exists, or in the Territories of the United States, that other property is entitled to under the Constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

1st. That whenever a Territory, preparatory to its admission as a State into the Union, having inhabitants equal to the number required for a representative in Congress, and having made a State Constitution, and submitted it to the vote of the people of such Territory, shall apply for admission, it shall be admitted, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the rest of the States.

2d. That Congress shall have no power to pass any law prohibiting the citizens of the United States from taking their slaves into the Territories of the United States, and from having the full use and enjoyment of their labor in such Territories.

3d. That Congress shall have no power to pass any law interfering with the slave trade between the different States.

4th. That Congress shall not pass any law in the District of Columbia, which will endanger the peace and safety of the slaveholding States, or which will in any way impair their right to slave property either in the States or in the said District.

5th. That Congress shall pass no law repealing or impairing the efficacy of the fugitive Slave Law, but shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to cause persons held in slavery in one State, and escaping into another, to be delivered up to their owners upon proper application.

6th. That no State shall pass any law to prevent the return of slaves to their owners, upon application made for them according to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

I make these suggestions from no vain-glorious desire to obtrude my opinions on the public in this important crisis in the history of the country—but from a conscientious belief that the amendments proposed ought to be satisfactory to the people of every section of the Union, and from an anxious wish to contribute, as far as I can, to the settlement of a question which threatens the ruin and overthrow of the best government the world ever saw. I make them to prevent wars between the States, and all the horrors that would flow from them. I make them to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the States, which would be swallowed up in the vortex of revolution. I make them that the commerce of all the States may be protected, and the nation saved from hopeless bankruptcy, and the citizens of every State from irreparable ruin. I make them that we may not, by the ruin of our free institutions, become a by-word and a reproach in the mouths of all civilized nations, and our names handed down to latest posterity as the assassins of liberty. I make them that the lone star of a single State may not shine upon its weakened and distracted people—not to cheer them, with hope of future greatness and prosperity as a nation, but in mockery of their degradation and ruin, as contrasted with the greatness and glory of the Republic of which they were a constituent member. Trusting that the wise counsel of yourself, and the representatives of this great commonwealth, may do much toward the restoration of the peace and harmony of a distracted country,

I remain, respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
ARCH. DIXON.

[From the Mayville Express, 21st.]
Call of the Legislature.

The Lexington Statesman, as it certainly has a right to do, opposes the call of the Legislature, even in this tremendous crisis of the Union. But its mode of expression does not seem to us very happy, with sweeping arrogance it applies to those who favor the call, the offensive epithets of clamorers, speculators, bank robbers, bank intriguers, bank suspensionists, reliefists, sheriffs seeking more time to collect revenue, &c. &c. The style and spirit of such language are not in the very best taste, even though adopted by an editor standing in intimate official relations to the Governor. Among those who favor the call, are earnest and honest patriots and wise statesmen, to whom the epithets and implied motives attributed by the Statesman, are utterly misapplied. The volubleness which pours out such flippant epithets, as discourteous as unjust, is hardly in keeping with the gravity and dignity of an organ so near the Governor. That designing and bad men may found unworthy views on the assemblage of the Legislature, may possibly be true; but even if so, the argument founded thereon against the call, is too feeble to be dignified by reply. If the Governor has good reasons for not calling the Legislature, let them be decorously stated, and the public will respect them and him, but imputations upon the motives of those who favor the call, classing all who do with despicable characters, is inconsistent with taste, policy or justice. But we sincerely exempt the Governor from all suspicion of using or countenancing such language—he is a gentleman too well-bred for that. But we must say, while we are prepared to bow respectfully to the force of any sound reasons against a call—should any such be disclosed—that we stand unaffectedly amazed that there can be any hesitation, doubt or delay, at such a perilous time as this, when the Union is virtually disrupted, the Federal Government virtually paralyzed and dissolved, and Kentucky compelled, *volens volens*, to define and establish anew her future political relations—we say we are amazed at the delay in calling the Legislature together to consider a crisis so momentous. Of one thing, however, we feel assured—and that is, that Gov. Magoffin will soon feel himself obliged by public interest and public sentiment to convene the Legislature, and that when he yields to the sense of duty, he will perform it gracefully and earnestly, like a gentleman and a patriot, as he is, without imputing derogatory motive to any of his fellow citizens, and least of all, classing some of his truest friends with herds of disreputable characters. It is inconceivable that the sovereign people of Kentucky can remain silent and passive spectators of the tremendous revolutionary scenes enacted around them and involving their future political relations, and let our State drift like a floating log on a swollen tide where it may. They will demand the assembly of their Legislature and perhaps a Convention too; and that their will cannot be safely ignored.

COWDEN.—General Frost, of Missouri, cowhided a man named Sayres, in St. Louis, on Monday last. Sayres, as a correspondent of the Missouri Republican, had written an article severely commenting on the conduct of the General in his command.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Folk-Songs:

A Book of Golden Poems, Made for the Popular Heart.

BY J. W. PALMER, M. D.

Upward of Sixty Original Illustrations, exquisite in Design and Execution.

Fac-Similes of the Original Autograph Copies of Fifteen Famous Poems.

In One Volume Royal Octavo.

Women of the South,

DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE,

BY MARY FORREST.

Illustrated with Fine Steel Portraits of

MADAME LA VERT, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, MARIA F. MCINTOSH, MARION HARLAND, ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON, L. VIRGINIA FRENCH, AUGUSTA F. EVANS.

The Loves and Heroines of the Poets.

Illustrated with real and ideal Portraits from designs by Barry and others.

One Elegant Quarto Volume.

PAGES AND PICTURES.

From the Writings of J. Fenimore Cooper.

One Elegant Quarto Volume.

A Forest Hymn.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Illustrated from original drawings of Forest, Field, and Flower Scenery.

Three Gems in one Setting.

Small 4to., English Copy.

Elegantly Illustrated.

THE POETRY OF NATURE.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Promises of Jesus Christ.

Illuminated by Warren.

THE TEMPEST.

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Superbly Illustrated by Birket Foster.

GRAY'S ELEGY—Illustrated.

BULWER'S NOVELS—20 Volumes,

Bound in Half Cal.

Irving's Works.

Waverly Novels.

Dickens' Works.

Prescott,

And all the Popular Literature of the day.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

THE ABOVE, WITH A GREAT variety of RELIGIOUS,

MISCELLANEOUS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS,

Too numerous to mention, suitable for PRESENTS, at all times to be had at

S. C. Bull's.

Frankfort, dec21 1st.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL REFORM. ADVICE FREE.

New York Benevolent Infirmary, ESTABLISHED 1856, and devoted to the cause of Medical Reform; to the diffusion of Medical Knowledge for the prevention of disease, and to the relief of those suffering and afflicted with Chronic and Violent Disorders. To this end this Infirmary is endowed, to enable the sick and suffering throughout the length and breadth of our land to avoid the Poisonous Drugs, Extortion, and Ignorance of Professed Physicians, through which thousands and tens of thousands annually perish.

The following are some of the diseases we cure, not only at the Infirmary but in all parts of our country:

Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints, Fevers, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Ear Disease, Cancers and other Tumors, Jaundice and Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or of whatever nature. Our object will be to give joy to the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure.

Our rule is to charge nothing for advice and written prescriptions; but will furnish when requested the very best medicines at the lowest rates. These remedies are prepared in our own Laboratory, under the care of able Chemists, and are the most reliable known to science, including all the recent discoveries.

To all addressing us by letter, containing full account of symptoms and appearance of disease, age, occupation, &c., we will write a candid reply, with advice and directions for cure. Any fees sent us when sending for advice will be devoted to furnishing medicine for the poor. In all cases medicine can be sent by mail or express if desired. Send for one or more of our works and judge for yourselves.

Also published at the Infirmary, to aid these objects.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN, Containing simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of Diseases in all its forms, with full explanations of the causes, symptoms, diet, bathing, and exercise. Price 50 cents.

The Ladies' Medical Friend and the Physiology of Marriage. A work on the cause, symptoms, and treatment of all complaints peculiar to the sex, on marriage, its duties, abortion, and its results, on Childbirth, its ills, and on the prevention of conception, with invaluable instructions to them on subjects of a private nature. Price 25 cents.

The Gentleman's Medical Companion and Private Adviser.

A book for the old and young, embracing the Pathology, Prevention, and Cure of all Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and a warning voice of advice and counsel, such as to be found in no other work. Price 25 cents.

THE GUIDE AND GUARD.

READ IT! READ IT! READ IT! ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE DRUGGIST'S MANUAL.

It contains about 1000 Prescriptions, Receipts, and formulas for Pomades, Washes, Oils, Powders, Plasters, Pills. Price only 25 cents.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S BOOK.

For those who wish to get well from that awful disease, a full description of all the remedies used for it, with a careful statement of the results, and other useful information. Price 25 cents.

The information in them is not to be found in any works published, nor obtainable from any other source. These books are published on fine white paper, and beautifully bound.

Any of the above works will be mailed free, on receipt of price, in stamps or money, per the whole in a bound volume for only ONE DOLLAR!

No family should be without them. They are illustrated with beautiful engravings, and contain the condensed experience of years.

AGENTS WANTED for the above works, who can make \$150 a month. Send for a circular for agents.

To the young of both sexes suffering from Secret Habits; prostration of mind; loss of power; nervous debility; loss of sight; wakefulness; love of solitude; eruptions on the face, &c., &c., send before it is too late, before you suffer incurable damage to both body and mind.

To Females who want safe, pleasant, and SURE remedies for Irregularities, Obstructions, Whites, &c., send to us.

PREVENTIVE.

We are convinced that there are many parents of scrofulous, consumptive, and diseased children, to whom our numerous offspring only bring suffering and poverty. To such we would say write, and we will send you information of a sure, well-tested, and never failing Preventive.

OUR PREPARED MEDICINES.

We enumerate a few of our best remedies which are prepared by us from the purest and finest drugs to be found. We have put them in Boxes, in powder and pill form, so that any and all in the list can be sent by mail. Where it is convenient to have them sent by express, we can send them in a Fluid state, if desired.

Single Bottles or Boxes will be sent on receipt of price.

Compound Extract of Sanguinaria, Sarsaparilla and Iodine—For purifying the Blood, a sure cure for Scrofula, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Fistula, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Humors, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Enlarged Glands, and every kind of complaint arising from an impure state of the blood. In Boxes or Bottles at \$1, \$2, and \$3.

Compound Extract of Barium, Lime, Helium, Soda, and Arabia—For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption. This wonderful preparation combines every vegetable and mineral Medicine known to the Faculty, which will act beneficially on the throat and lungs. We will warrant to cure if our directions are strictly followed. Price \$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Compound Extract of American Colewort, and Foliated—For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Costiveness—\$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Aetæria Chartia—This Tonic is expressly prepared for all diseases of the Kidney, Urinary and Sexual Organs, of both sexes; it is preeminently above all medicines for the cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Barrenness, Whites, Diabetes—in fact restoring, invigorating, and renewing the organs. Price \$1 and \$2 per box or bottle.

Fluon Amara—A stimulating Tonic to be used to revive the System, to cure Depression of Spirits, to revive, enliven, and reinvigorate the body and mind. 50 cts. and a 1 bottle.

Pile Ointment, Healing Ointment, Eye Water, Anti-Bilious Pills, Vegetable Extract, Vermifuge, Laxative, Tooth Drops, Pain Killer, Ear Oil—Each 25 cents.

We will mail free, to any one applying for it. THE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL REFORM. It contains the most valuable information on Spermatoreia, or Seminal Weakness; all Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Consumption; the Liver, Heart, Stomach, and Skin; Female Complaints; the various Schools of Medicine; the modes of Treatment now practiced; the False treatment of Diseases; the various Medical Hamburgs; the Physiology of Marriage; the common sense of Medicine; Diet, Exercise, and Abstinence; How to prevent Pregnancy; and many other things—Send for it.

This Journal should be in the hands of every one. J. Russell, M. D., A. M., Chief Physician, S. S. Morris, Surgeon. Dr. J. Boyle, Chemist. Correspondents will please enclose two or three stamps for return postage, and address our Secretary, DR. A. BERNY, (Box 14) New York.

South 8th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, dec12twitw

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 8th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shed all round, 16½ hands high, a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should be traced.

Frankfort, dec12 1st.

A. W. DUDLEY.

WALL PAPER AND POCKET CUTLERY.

New supplies just received.

Oct1 twit.

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier

The Greatest Remedy in the World, and the MOST DELICIOUS



It is strictly a siccant and Vegetable Compound, prepared by the distillation of the most delicate and purest of Roots, Herbs, and Bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active medicinal principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. Will effectively cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Tendency to Biliousness or Indigestion of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pains in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Dependence, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague, (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness; the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS. Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough restorer of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgence, will find in the Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

To the Ladies!

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. Is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. Suffer no longer. Take it according to Directions. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat and robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

Caution.—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter, or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men: Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting, is a certain preventive for cholera, chills and fever, yellow fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles. Price only \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN,

Sole Proprietor of this Cordial.

Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The Best Liniment in the World.

The only safe and certain cure for Cancers, Piles, Tumors, swellings, and bronchitis or goitre, paralysis, neuralgia, weakness of all muscles, chronic or inflammatory rheumatism

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

Mr. Wm. Purnell is our agent at Lexington, and is authorized to receipt for subscriptions and advertising.

NO PAPER WEDNESDAY.—There will be no paper issued from this office on Wednesday. Our printers desire to celebrate Christmas in a becoming way, after the manner of printers. We also desire to "compoze" our feelings, which have been ruffled by the conduct of S. C.

WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS.—Tomorrow comes the jubilee of negroes and children. As the Legislature of South Carolina graciously spared us this time-honored holiday, we trust that it will be enjoyed with accustomed gusto. The girls have a right to look as pretty and be as bewitching as they can, for a week. South Carolina won't object, and we give our permission. Go in, pretty little lemons, and be ex-squeeze-ably beautiful.

We ask the boys, as an especial favor, not to point any of their Roman candles at us, and to be particular to keep their sky rockets perpendicular.

South Carolina has Succeeded.

On Thursday last the South Carolina Convention at Charleston, passed by an unanimous vote the ordinance of secession. The following is the

ORDINANCE.

We, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by us in the convention of the 23d of May, 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State, ratifying amendments to the said constitution, are hereby repealed, and the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby DISSOLVED.

What effect this mad prank of the foolatics will have upon the small portion of the world which is excluded from their borders, remains to be seen. If we had a man in the Presidential chair, this South Carolina farce would end where it began, in smoke, bringing down upon South Carolina the contempt of the civilized world for the second time. But the United States at this time being afflicted with James Buchanan, and deprived of a President, it is impossible to foretell the result. We have, however, an abiding confidence in the good sense of the people of the United States, and the time has now arrived when the people must arise in their majesty and take the affairs of Government from the hands of the politicians who have brought these difficulties upon the country. We cannot believe that the millions of people who are satisfied and happy in the Union, will permit a few hot-headed fools, like Rhett, Keitt and Yancey, to destroy this glorious confederacy; a monument of wisdom and statesmanship, which a million such fanatics could not conceive and execute in a million of years. But something must be done, and done quickly. The nation has been amusing itself in witnessing the fantastic tricks which these cotton traitors have been cutting before high heaven, until it is now no laughing matter. Even in Kentucky, we have a class—composed principally of young men who take a view of grave political questions through the bottom of glass tumblers—who imagine that it is immensely southern to be in favor of disunion. This class is increasing, and will continue to increase, until the sensible men of the State arouse from their lethargy and take command of public affairs, and give a tone to public sentiment in Kentucky.

We repeat, that something must be done, and that quickly. But what? We don't know. Wiser heads than ours must determine. We have a clear perception of the necessity for immediate action on the part of Kentucky, but confess to a very indistinct idea of the proper remedy. It is evident, however, that military companies of "Minute men" and half-grown boys, dressed in red breeches, with muffs on their heads, are not quite up to the present crisis. What Kentucky is suffering for now, is the want of MEN. If we have any, let them come forth.

A prayer was offered in the South Carolina convention on Friday, in which God was invoked to unite the people of the South in a Southern Confederacy. They may send Keitt to Washington, and Rhett to the devil, but we don't believe that the South Carolina "minister" who made that prayer will ever be admitted to the court of Heaven.

CONCERT.—We take pleasure in informing our readers that Madam Varian James will favor our citizens with two concerts (Wednesday and Thursday nights) at the Capital Hotel Hall. Madam James has been singing in Louisville lately, and is spoken of very highly by the papers of that city. See advertisement.

If South Carolina should send an ambassador to Washington to obtain the recognition of the independence of that State, it will be the duty of the President (James Buchanan) to have the ambassador arrested for high treason. But, don't be afraid, "embassador," J. B. won't do his duty.

The Louisville Democrat very truly says, that "Buchanan's Cabinet contains but one respectable man in it—Postmaster General Holt. The rest are the mere chaff and scum of politicians, to whom an idea would be as valuable as spectacles to a blind man."

The President's Fast Day.

The President of the United States—James Buchanan—has appointed the 4th of January as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. Having, by a total disregard of all moral and political obligations, brought this country to the verge of ruin, the bigoted old hypocrite calls upon the people of the United States to pray him out of the scrape. We believe in the efficacy of prayer, but we shall not pray at the dictation of J. B. We don't believe he is qualified to lead in prayer. We have discovered in him no signs of true repentance. We believe it is fear and not a contrite heart that causes the imbecile old sinner to quake in his boots.

Suppose the people should see fit to take him at his word, and pray that God would remove the greatest curse of the country; the incubus which hangs about our necks like a mill-stone; and suppose that an all-wise Providence should see fit to answer the prayers of the people immediately, how would it effect J. B.? Why, he wouldn't live a minute. He would leave this vale of tears quicker than ever Enoch did, and would take an entirely different route.

It seems to us a solemn mockery; a wicked farce. A man who has been false to every public and private pledge; a man who has sworn fifty times or more to support the Constitution of the United States, and who sees it trampled upon daily, and makes no attempt to rescue it from the hands of the spoilers; he turns pious in the throes of political death and become a national class leader! Excuse us; we are skeptical in all that is religious about him. He might have made a very good monk. Nature seems to have shelled him for some such position, and we shall never cease to regret that he did not get into a cowl instead of the White House. As a President, he is only useful to show what a President should not be. Future Presidents may profit by his example, by doing exactly what he has not done, and not doing exactly what he has done.

He found the country in a prosperous condition. Look at it now. We are indebted to his great lack of ability for what there is left of it. He found the Treasury full. How is it now? There is not enough in it to jingle with a bunch of keys. And after involving the country in political ruin and financial distress, by his vacillating, and shuffling, and shrinking, and demagoguing, and whimpering course, what does he do or attempt to do towards its extrication and the restoration of public confidence? The civilized world was anxiously awaiting his message. He is at the head of public affairs, and was supposed to have an opinion, at least. His message comes, and such a message. It was good enough in sections, but taken as a whole, it ended where it began, precisely like a cypher, and like a 0 amounting to nothing. Relinquishing all authority as President of the United States, because he lacks the nerve to give an order and enforce it, he falls upon his knees, and like a Pharisee caught robbing a hen roost, exclaims, "let us pray."

The Government of South Carolina.

If South Carolina should be permitted by the Federal Government to carry out her treasonable designs, and should she succeed so far in her experiment as to attempt to establish a government of her own, it would doubtless be a curious affair. The undisguised sentiments of her leaders indicate that it would be anything but Democratic. It would probably be what might with great propriety be termed a snobocracy. Her rich land holders have been educated in the idea that defiance of law and wholesome restraint is a mark of superiority, and that a man's intellect is to be measured by his money. Accordingly they have what is termed "a property qualification." By their present constitution, a man must be possessed of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, before he is entitled to vote for members to serve in the State Legislature. To qualify one for a seat in the lower branch of their State Legislature, he must be "possessed in his own right, of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes," or \$750.

A non-resident, however, can aspire to that high honor, provided "he shall be legally seized and possessed of a settled freehold estate (within the district) of the value of five hundred pounds sterling (\$2,500), clear of debt."

If one has \$1,500 estate clear of debt, he can be a State Senator, if he lives within the district and can get votes enough. Non-residents, however, must have \$5,000 before they lift their eyes to such a dizzy height. Before one can aspire to the Governorship of S. C., he must show title to a settled estate in his own right, within the State, of the value of \$7,500, clear of debt.

[See Statutes of S. C., vol. 1, pp. 187-3.]

With such a Constitution, it is an easy matter for the rich few to control the State. With such ideas of government, they will not be apt to take a model from any of the Republics, either ancient or modern. Will that great cotton State precipitate itself into an Empire? Will it favor a limited monarchy? Will it be ruled by a Council of Ten? They cannot choose a King; there would be too many candidates. A "Council of Ten" would be obnoxious to the same objections, with diminished force. We suggest "The Thirty Tyrants."

The Columbus City Fact says that our Governor has called an extra session of our Legislature, to meet on the 17th January. Such is not the fact, Mr. Fact.

We Hope so.—There is a rumor that Old Buck is going to resign. The whole country would be resigned to such a resignation.

The conservatives of Boston, Mass., by the late Mayor's election, have gained 3,087 votes since Lincoln's election.

The Union is not Dissolved.

After the South Carolina Convention had passed the secession ordinance, one of the traitors composing that body remarked:

"We have pulled the temple down, which has been built three quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are houseless and homeless, and must secure ourselves from storms."

One of the most ridiculous hallucinations which seems to beset the foolatics is that they have dissolved the Union. Not quite. They have no more power to dissolve this Union than they have to abolish the solar system. They have the power and the gift to make themselves ridiculous, but their power is confined to the limits of their State. When a corn is extracted from one's little toe, one does not necessarily die. When a wen is cut out of a man's neck, the wen sustains more damage than the man. This Union never was the exclusive property of South Carolina. Her pro rata interest in the United States would amount to a very small sum if cyphered out. She pretends that she has succeeded because the North elected a Black Republican President. This is a mere pretext, and its transparency is set off conspicuously by the fact that South Carolina did more to secure the election of Lincoln (by breaking up the Democratic party) than any other one State, either north or south. And now she pretends to feel excessively aggrieved because Lincoln was elected. Well, are her people the only people who were opposed to Lincoln? Why, in the State of New York alone, more votes were cast against Lincoln than South Carolina has voters.

They are going to build "another temple," eh? We are waiting with some curiosity to see that temple. These political Vandals will find that it is vastly easier to destroy than to construct. The wretch who destroyed the Temple at Ephesus accomplished his mission with as much ease as Yancey, Keitt & Co. destroyed the liberties of South Carolina, and he could have reconstructed another temple, better and more magnificent than the one he destroyed, with less difficulty than these southern conspirators will find in "reconstructing" another government better than this.

It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of The New York Ledger, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year, such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. The Ledger is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

A HAPPY EDITOR.—The Woodford Pennant man has been presented with an elegant arm chair for his office (we'll bet Jerry South can make a better one)—a bottle of old brandy, for nine pence—a bottle of whisky, to take inwardly—a Christmas turkey, tobacco, cigars, &c., and also an ad infinitum, which we suppose must be something for the baby.

[For the Commonwealth.]

The old Pub. Fun. and his man Friday—i.e., Cahotte Floyd—write long letters against secession, and do nothing to prevent it—Dogberry and Seacoal, No. 2. Order Col. Anderson to defend Fort Moultrie, but to give it up if attacked.

KENTUCKY COAT OF ARMS.—Two men cordially grasping each other's right hand, with the motto encircling them, "United we stand, Divided we fall."

POOR OLD JOE LANE!—History says this redoubtable hero succeeded at Buena Vista, with his whole regiment. Of course he will now lay down his "dead body" (in a horn) to protect secessionists.—See Lane's last speech in U. S. Senate.

Hon. Sam. Medary has resigned the office of Governor of Kansas.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, December 21, 1860.

CASES DECIDED.

Bacon et al. v. Jones et al., Franklin; affirmed. Deberry et al. v. Mill's heirs, Franklin; affirmed. Cole & Sanders v. Barbour et al., Fleming; reversed. Kissick v. Ham et al., Fleming; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hodges v. Dickinson, Franklin; petition for modification of opinion filed. Humphrey's heirs v. Keith et al., Harrison; petition for rehearing overruled. Cumbers v. Cumbers, Bracken; Church v. Bratton, Franklin; were submitted on briefs.

Dalley v. Ellis, Bracken; continued. Warts v. Loomis, Mason; Poole v. Winters, Jones v. Jones, Lyman et al. v. Hunt et al., Bath; were submitted on briefs.

Keller v. Stephens et al., Franklin; argued by Lindsey for appellants. Taylor v. Moran, Mason; argument concluded by Conwell for appellant.

The Chief Justice announced that when the court adjourned to-morrow, it would adjourn to meet Wednesday next.

SATURDAY, December 22, 1860.

CASES DECIDED.

Warts v. Loomis, Mason; affirmed. Robertson's adm'r v. Boyd, Fleming; affirmed. Jones v. Jones, Mason; reversed. Cleaver v. Kirk's heirs, Marion; affirmed. Church v. Bratton, Franklin; reversed.

ORDERS.

Moyers v. Harris et al., Shelby; death of appellee suggested. Revived in name of ex'r and plea filed. Fulkerson v. Howe et al., Lawrence; affidavit filed and warning order.

Baum v. Winston, Montgomery; motion to correct mandate to allow damages overruled. Brannon & Patterson v. Shiver, Lou. Chy.; response to petition delivered, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Hodges v. Dickinson, Franklin; petition for modification of opinion overruled. Moyers et al. v. Moyers' ex'r, Franklin; dismissed agreed.

Hamilton v. Smith's heirs, Larue; dismissed—want of jurisdiction. Waggoner v. Munsell et al., Franklin; Moyers v. Harris et al., Shelby; were continued. Cony v. Stapler, Shelby; Rees v. Baly; Bracken; Bond v. Mullins, Anderson; Abbott v. Hawkins, Anderson; Oliver v. Stone & Son, Anderson; were submitted on briefs.

Keller v. Stephens et al., Franklin; argued by Cradlock for appellees, and J. M. Harlan for appellant.

Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

[We call the attention of the gentlemen of our city to the following communication. It contains some suggestions worthy their consideration.]

MR. EDITOR: You have already announced the happy result of the election of officers in our military company, and I wish now to say a few plain words to the men, old and young, of this town and county.

The very foundations of the government are being uprooted. From present appearances, six or eight of the Southern States are to dissolve their connection with the Federal Union; South Carolina has done so already. What our own dear old Kentucky will do, no man knows. She is, from her anomalous position—though I hate to say it—the mere sport of circumstances. He is indeed a hopeful man, who believes that the fabric of this mighty government can be shivered without bloodshed. Kentucky may, with all the rest of the States, become involved in the dire calamity of civil war. No one knows what a day may bring forth.

Let the defenses of the State be made immediately as near perfect as possible. We might advert to domestic dangers which surround us, but a hint on that subject is sufficient. Frankfort is entrusted with the State arms; our honor is in somewhat pledged that we will defend them. Yet with all these things staring them in the face, the men of this town and county, with the most valuable confidence, trust to their undisciplined valor to meet any emergency. Why, a well drilled force of fifty men could whip an undisciplined mob of as many men as this town contains. I would say, then, to the young and middle-aged men, that duty to your mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, no less than your State, demand that you should join now some military organization.

I can say with perfect truth, that there exists nowhere in this broad land a better drilled officer than the newly elected Captain of the Governor's Guard. Enroll yourself now, right off, as soon as you can. To the older men, I would say, that as you cannot bear arms yourself, it is the duty of each of you to find out some gallant but poor young man willing to serve his country, and buy him a uniform, which will cost ten or twelve dollars at most. The county has rented for the Guards an armory of sufficient size to enable the company to drill without going in the muddy streets. If the young men of Franklin will join, the officers will take pleasure in drilling recruits every night, if necessary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—SANT JOHN'S DAY.—The members of Hiram Lodge No. 4, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of officers will be held on Thursday night next, December 27th, 1860.

G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.

MORE BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The Governor of Alabama has assumed the responsibility of advising the banks of that State to suspend. They have all done so, excepting the Bank of Mobile, the Southern Bank and the Northern Bank.

The attention of the reader is invited to the letter of Senator Dixon, addressed to Gov. Magoffin, which we publish in another page.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Flour—Sales 270 bbls at \$4.50 @ 5.00. Grain—Sales 1,200 bush wheat at 90¢ @ 95¢; 1,000 bush new white shelled corn at 55¢, sacks included; 400 do ear corn at 45¢ @ 45¢; 200 bush oats, in small lots, at 35¢. Hatching—Sales 20 bbls at 11¢. Potatoes—Sales 70 bbls choice at \$1.75. Whisky—Sales 90 bbls 13½¢. Groceries—Sales 20 hhds sugar at 6½¢ @ 7¢; 20 bbls molasses at 28¢ @ 30¢; 75 hogs coffee at \$14 @ 14½¢. As an indication of the popularity of the Ledger, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that we secure the best writers in the country, and spare no expense in getting up the best FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even an offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the New-York Ledger a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

Anna Cora Ritchie, of Richmond, Va., and Col. Walter B. Dunlap, the author of the popular "Forest Sketches," which were published in our columns some time since, will each begin a story in the Ledger early in the new year. Mrs. Southworth is also engaged upon a new tale. In the next number of the Ledger, we shall publish a very interesting article, written expressly for our columns, entitled, "A Day with Lord Byron," from the pen of the Hon. George Bancroft. It is with much satisfaction that we announce that Mr. Everett will continue his elegant and interesting contributions to the Ledger during the next year.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to OUR TERMS. Single copies, \$2 per annum; two copies, \$3; four copies, \$5; eight copies, \$12. Postmasters and others who get up clubs on afterwards add single copies at \$1.50. The party who sends us \$12 for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time) will be entitled to a copy free for his trouble. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Cautions.—Readers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

We employ no traveling agents. Address all communications to ROBERT BONNER, Publisher, No. 40 Park Row, New-York.

CONFECTONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, &c., for Christmas and New Year. GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

TOYS!! TOYS!! FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. AT COST! By John C. Hendricks.

WANTED.—I wish to hire, for next year, a good COOK for which I am willing to pay a fair price. Apply to H. G. Banta, or to the undersigned. Frankfort, Dec 21. JAS. R. TATE.

CRANBERRIES! CRANBERRIES!—A large lot of fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by JOHN C. HENDRICKS. dec21

FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—For sale by [dec21] JOHN C. HENDRICKS.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. June 6, 1860—1y.

Coughs. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PLEURISY, BRONCHITIS, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov26-w&w6m.

CAPITAL HOTEL HALL!

MAD. VARIAN JAMES,

THE NEW AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA, whose success in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and all the principal eastern cities has been unparalleled for years by any former artist, most respectfully announces

Two Grand Operatic and Ballad Concerts, AS ABOVE, On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, December 26 and 27, 1860.

On which occasion she will be assisted by other eminent artists, under the direction of Mr. E. JOFFMA, the distinguished Pianist. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. To be obtained at the music stores, CAPITAL Hotel, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8. dec24 td

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jos. Frazer, Jr., deceased, will please inform me of the same. D. W. LINDSEY, dec24 tw3w1 Adm'r.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

We intend to make the NEW-YORK LEDGER for 1861 superior to that of 1860, or of any other year in the past. Among our contributors will be the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, EDWARD EVERETT, GEORGE BANCROFT, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, JOHN G. Saxe, GEORGE P. MORRIS, N. P. WILLIS, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT, T. S. ARTHUR, P. HAMILTON MYERS, COL. WALTER E. DUNLAP, S. COMPTON SMITH, JOHN ESTES COOKE, MRS. ST. GOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, FANNY FERN, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, ALICE CARY, MARY FORREST, MARION HARLAND, MISS E. A. DUPUY, MARY STANLEY GIBSON, PIERRE CARY, and many Clergymen, Professors in Colleges, Statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it simple and special justice. Whether it be popular romance, scientific essay, historical sketch, scholastic disquisition, spicy paragraph, pathetic ballad, humorous poem, old-fashioned love story, timely editorial, or any other ingredient of popular and elevated journalism, that is to be furnished, the Ledger corps will be sufficient for the task. In fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply, from which to select the VERY BEST. Those facts, taken in connection with our largely increased means, facilities, and experience, warrant us, we think, in promising our readers a family paper for the year 1861, which will be more interesting and instructive and in every respect more valuable, even than the Ledger has been in the past. As an indication of the popularity of the Ledger, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that we secure the best writers in the country, and spare no expense in getting up the best FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even an offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the New-York Ledger a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

Anna Cora Ritchie, of Richmond, Va., and Col. Walter B. Dunlap, the author of the popular "Forest Sketches," which were published in our columns some time since, will each begin a story in the Ledger early in the new year. Mrs. Southworth is also engaged upon a new tale.

In the next number of the Ledger, we shall publish a very interesting article, written expressly for our columns, entitled, "A Day with Lord Byron," from the pen of the Hon. George Bancroft. It is with much satisfaction that we announce that Mr. Everett will continue his elegant and interesting contributions to the Ledger during the next year.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to OUR TERMS.

Single copies, \$2 per annum; two copies, \$3; four copies, \$5; eight copies, \$12. Postmasters and others who get up clubs on afterwards add single copies at \$1.50. The party who sends us \$12 for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time) will be entitled to a copy free for his trouble. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Cautions.—Readers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

We employ no traveling agents. Address all communications to ROBERT BONNER, Publisher, No. 40 Park Row, New-York.

CONFECTONARIES, FRUITS, NUTS, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

TOYS!! TOYS!!

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

AT COST!

By John C. Hendricks.

WANTED.—I wish to hire, for next year, a good COOK for which I am willing to pay a fair price. Apply to H. G. Banta, or to the undersigned. Frankfort, Dec 21. JAS. R. TATE.

CRANBERRIES! CRANBERRIES!—A large lot of fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by JOHN C. HENDRICKS. dec21

FRESH BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—For sale by [dec21] JOHN C. HENDRICKS.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. June 6, 1860—1y.

Ho! for Christmas!

K. & C.

New and Elegantly Illustrated

GIFT BOOKS.

For Christmas and the Holidays, for sale by

KEENON & CRUTCHER.

HOGARTH'S WORKS:

In a series of one hundred and fifty engravings, with descriptions and a comment on their moral tendency. By Rev. John Trusler. 2 vols., 4to., splendidly bound. \$35.

DARLEY'S MARGARET:

Compositions in outline, from Judd's Margaret, by Felix C. Darley. 1 large folio vol. \$26.

DRESDEN GALLERY:

4to., finely illustrated. \$50.

BULWER'S NOVELS:

Beautiful edition. \$28.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

Of Female Loveliness, Heroism, and Influence.

WAVERLY NOVELS.

IRVING'S WORKS.

MADONNAS OF RAPHAEL—4to.

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

LOVES OF THE POETS.

CENTRE TABLE.

GRAY'S ELEGY—4to.

Three Gems in one Setting.

HEROINES OF SHAKESPEARE.

POETS AND POETRY OF AMERICA.

PROMISES OF JESUS.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, ANNUALS, ALBUMS, JUVENILES, &c., STANDARD LITERATURE, in considerable variety.

KEENON & CRUTCHER'S Store is on Main street, next door to the Big Eagle. Come and see. dec21

Christmas Presents

GRAY & TODD'S,

At Cost!

In view of the hard times, and wishing to accommodate our numerous customers, and especially our young friends, we have determined to dispose of our large and splendid assortment of TOYS, DOLLS, DOLL HEADS, CHINA TEA SETS, LADIES WORK BOXES, COM-PANIONS, and FANCY ARTICLES. At Cost, from this time until the 8th day of January. Persons wishing to make Christmas and New Year's Presents, would do well to give us a call, as we feel assured that none will "go dissatisfied away." The stock is now open for inspection. dec21

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

*Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press.*

Carmining, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmining may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent.

3d. KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

Dec. 14, 1899—ly.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKE pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make these gems of Photography, from a portrait, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced. The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery), is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1899—w&wtf.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

April 2, 1899—ly.

EXCELSIOR

PARAFFINE OILS,

For Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.

At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We have comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or A. G. HODGES, Treasurer, Kanawha C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co., Feb. 14, 1899. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

A. STRAUS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,

(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS),

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 15, 1899—ly.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed on the establishment.

BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1899—ly.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogheny, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and General Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.

September 3, 1899—ly.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our land by passing through the same, leaving down our fence, pulling out our crops and fruit, cutting trees or bushes and taking on our farms.

EMILY SCARCE, THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, August 13, 1899.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Mustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1899, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1899, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

\$1,300,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits made to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PRYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. L. TODD,

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane \$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton 6,000
Joseph H. Davies 6,000
William G. Craig 6,000
John C. Gerardo 6,000
John T. Pendleton 1,500

\$26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER. N. C. SNEED, M. D.

July 1, 1899—ly.

Home Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1899, \$34,213.34

AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,119.01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port, and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the office and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1897.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank \$97,000.56

Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000) 460,600.00

Loans on stocks payable on demand (market value of securities, \$253,667) 130,859.85

Bank Stocks (market value) 77,000.00

Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company) 67,804.72

Interests due on 1st January, 1898, (of which \$12,625.93 has since been received) 14,375.93

Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,867.87 has since been received) 24,684.73

Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office 2,087.53

Total \$834,213.34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st Decem-ber, 1897, estimated at \$39,410.01

Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700.00

Total \$41,110.01

New York, 22d January, 1898.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

A. P. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 12, 1899.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY

CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,500.72,

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$431,520.83

In Michigan \$158,043.81

In Indiana \$146,837.41

In Kentucky \$208,339.40

In Illinois \$449,939.41

In Missouri \$384,518.04

In Tennessee \$7,549.21

In Iowa \$101,309.46

In Kansas \$19,945.77

In Penna. & Va. \$1,095.82

In Ark. & La. \$2,945.00

In Mississippi and Alabama \$23,412.18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company, possesses in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

June 20, 1899.

Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1899.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1899.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$33,338.11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,688.82

Cash loaned on call, 30,000.00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223.50

Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000.00

2109 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352.00

2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225.00

900 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565.00

400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300.00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750.00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500.00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent., market value, 26,025.00

30 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140.00

Total assets, \$936,702.59

Total liabilities, 64,920.82

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

May 18, '99—ly.

THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, - \$600,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.

2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.

3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALBAY, Secretary.

J. M. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.

July 1, 1899—ly.

CHILDREN

TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will ALLY ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a sure and rapid Remedy. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine: we have it in a single bottle to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who use it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in terms of "what we do know" after ten years experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects colic, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions which attend teething, and, on demand, we believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in ALL cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your precious child, nor the peace of mind, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13, Cedar Street, New York.

Price Only 25 Cents Per Bottle.

June 6, 1899—w&wtf.

All Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!!

BY DR. HARDY & CO.

AT THEIR

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,

No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of Sycamore, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Physic and Surgery; had thirty years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twenty years to curing certain

PRIVATE DISEASES.

he will guarantee a cure in their most complicated and severe stages. Recent cases are cured in

A FEW DAYS.

Your Men injured and made lame by a secret infestation, should at once apply. He has cured many thousands and persons, and will restore you to health, happiness, friends and society.

Women having derangements peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

Be particular as to the name and number.

Persons living at a distance can receive medicines, by writing a history of their case and sending two stamps.

Address, DR. HARDY & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 27, 1899—d&wly.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Violent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the care of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicines furnished free of charge.

Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EDRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. (June 28, 1899—ly.)

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.

ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1899—ly.

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young ladies, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to form a finished, polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the north, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and pledge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks. Tuition in primary department, \$30.00

Higher English and Belles Lettres, 40.00

French, extra, and Belles Lettres, 20.00

Painting in oil, 20.00

Pastel and Monochromatic, each, 15.00

Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each, 8.00

Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather-work, each, 6.00

Drawing and Water Colors, each, 5.00

Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.